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 xylanases from the basidiomycete  
*Sporotrichum Dimorphosporum*"

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**Description**

The invention relates to improvements in and relating to the production of beer, especially, but not exclusively, bottom-fermented beer. More specifically, it relates to a process for increasing the filterability 5 and thus the yield of the wort or beer and for improving the colloidal stability of beer during the maturation process.

Beers are manufactured from grains which are naturally low in fermentable sugars. The starch of the grains must therefore be saccharified (i.e. hydrolysed to the fermentable sugars, maltose and glucose) before fermentation by yeasts. Barley contains little or no amylase, but upon germination large amounts of 10 amylase are formed. Hence, barley is dampened, allowed to germinate, and then dried and stored for subsequent use. Such dried, germinated barley, is called malt. In Europe, barley malt is traditionally used for the production of beer. To saccharify the starch in barley, the starch-hydrolysing enzymes (amylases) of the barley malt itself are used.

Hence, the first step in beer making is malting. The malt is then ground and suspended in water to 15 allow further hydrolysis of the starch and extraction of fermentable sugars. Several starch-degrading enzymes, for example alpha-amylase, beta-amylase, amyloglucosidase and debranching enzymes like pullulanase, can be added to the suspension to improve the fermentability of the extract. After saccharification has reached the desired stage, the mixture is boiled to stop further enzymatic changes and then filtered. Hop extract, which imparts the characteristic bitter flavour of beer and which also acts as a 20 preservative against the growth of bacteria, is added to the filtrate. The hopped filtered extract of fermentable sugars, which is called wort, is then ready for fermentation.

In beer fermentations, the wort is always heavily inoculated with special strains of yeast derived from a previous fermentation. The fermentation proceeds at low temperatures for 5 to 10 days. Most of the yeast strains used in making beer belong to the species Saccharomyces carlsbergensis and Saccharomyces cerevisiae. During the fermentation the fermentable sugars are converted into ethanol and characteristic flavour compounds are produced.

After the fermentation most of the yeast is removed and the green beer is stored in lager tanks for a variable period of time to mature.

The use of low quality malt or the replacement of part of the malt by barley or wheat in the brewhouse 30 makes it necessary to add beta-glucanase and sometimes alpha-amylase and protease to the wort to reduce its viscosity and to increase brewhouse yield. Beta-glucanase may also be added to beer during lagering or cold storage to improve filter throughput, beer brilliance and colloidal stability with corresponding savings in filter aid requirements. Beta-glucans are made of very long chains of 1,4-beta-D-glucopyranose 35 (70 % of linkages) and 1,3-beta-D-glucopyranose (30% of linkages). Their molecular weight is about 200,000. Solutions of beta-glucans are highly viscous, and beta-glucans often therefore give filtration problems in brewing. At present, beta-glucanases derived from Bacillus subtilis, Aspergillus niger and Penicillium emersonii are commercially available to solve problems of filterability caused by beta-glucans on an industrial scale.

Besides beta-glucans, some pentosans occur in barley and wheat gums. Pentosans are less well known 40 than beta-glucans and their structure is more complicated with long chains of 1,4-beta-D-xylopyranose and single 1,2- or 1,3-alpha-L-arabinofuranose side groups (in the ratio of 1 arabinose to 2 xylose units); see accompanying Figure I, proposed by H. Neukom, L. Providoli, H. Greml and P.A. Jui, Cereal Chem., 44, 238 (1967).

The properties of pentosans vary with the presence or absence of peptides, ferulic acid and arabinogalactan. About 2/3 of total pentosans are insoluble because of their high molecular weight and some interlinkages with proteins and other constituents. They have a very high water retention power and give very bulky spent filtration cakes. When arabinofuranose side groups of soluble pentosans are hydrolysed, an association and precipitation of non-substituted xylans is observed.

The average pentosan content of various cereals is as follows (see "Handbuch der Lebensmittelchemie", Vol. 5, p. 32, 1967, Springer Verlag):

<u>Cereal grain</u>	<u>Pentosans (% dry weight)</u>
Barley (incl. husks)	10.3
5 Wheat	7.4
Rye	10.6
Oats (incl. husks)	7.5
10 Corn	6.2
Rice	2.0
Millet	2.0

15 British Specification No. 1,421,127 describes a process for the preparation of an enzyme solution with beta-1,4/beta-1,3-glucanase activity from Penicillium emersonii, recommended for use in brewing to improve the filterability of the wort.

Coote and Kirsop (J. Inst. Brew., 82, 34 (1976)) state that certain hazes appearing in high gravity beer contain 88% of pentosans.

20 British Specification No. 2,150,933 describes a pentosanase obtained by culturing of Talaromyces (i.e. Penicillium) emersonii. This enzyme is stated to be capable of catalysing the degradation of xylan and to be useful for improving the production and extraction of fermentable sugars in brewing and for the prevention or treatment of certain types of haze.

We have now surprisingly found that an endoxylanase produced by the fungus Disporotrichum has especially valuable properties as an agent for improving the yield and filterability of wort or beer.

25 Disporotrichum, and in particular Disporotrichum dimorphosporum, has been described by J.A. Stalpers, Studies in Mycology, 24, 1 (1984).

The present invention accordingly provides a process for producing wort or beer of improved filterability and/or lower viscosity which comprises subjecting the said wort or beer to the action of Disporotrichum xylanase.

30 Preferably, a xylanase preparation is used derived from Disporotrichum dimorphosporum. Very satisfactory results are obtained when using a xylanase preparation derived from Disporotrichum dimorphosporum strain ATCC 24562, available from the American Type Culture Collection, which is identical with strain CBS 484.76, available from the Centraal Bureau voor Schimmelcultures, Baarn, Netherlands. These strains are preferred for the purpose of this invention.

35 Other xylanase preparations which may be used according to the present invention are those having substantially the same characteristics as the xylanase preparation which is obtainable from Disporotrichum dimorpho sporum strain ATCC 24562 (or CBS 484.76). This includes preparations obtained from a transformed host microorganism containing the gene coding for the xylanase produced by said Disporotrichum strain ATCC 24562 (or CBS 484.76).

40 From a technical point of view, an endo-type enzyme is generally preferable because it hydrolyses high molecular weight polysaccharides very rapidly. An exo-type enzyme requires more time and more enzymatic concentration in order to reach the same technological result.

Generally, activities of pentosanases or xylanases are measured on commercial substrates which are obtained from larchwood xylan or oat husks xylan and which have a structure completely different from that of cereal xylans substrate. After enzymatic action under precise pH and temperature conditions, enzymatic activities are evaluated by determination of reducing sugars. With this method, it is not possible to distinguish whether the enzyme is an endo or an exo type or a blend thereof. Moreover, the present commercial substrates are also more or less denatured by purification treatments.

50 A concentrate of Disporotrichum xylanase suitable for use in the present invention may be obtained in the following manner. The fermentation is carried out in a sterile tank and medium in known manner. The culture medium contains cellulose, pectin, yeast extract and appropriate salts. It is inoculated with a pure culture of Disporotrichum dimorpho sporum. The fermentation is effected at a constant temperature between 20 °C and 37 °C, preferably about 32 °C, and the pH is maintained within the range of 3.0 to 6.0, preferably 4.0 to 4.5. The fermentation can be batchwise or continuous. The xylanase activity is followed during the process. It is not necessary to induce the production of the enzyme by addition of xylan-containing materials (e.g. corn cobs or flours), and the addition of such products mainly promotes the formation of an exoxylanase, which is less useful for the invention. When the required enzymatic activity

has been reached the mash is harvested, filtered and concentrated by vacuum concentration or ultrafiltration. The concentrate can be sold as a liquid preparation or spray dried in a powder form. The endoxylanase hydrolyses the 1,4-beta-xylose linkages within the pentosan chains.

The effect of the non-purified enzymatic product on a substrate containing + 1% xylans has been studied viscosimetrically (see Figures 2 and 3). The optimum pH is 4.7 but between pH 3.0 and 6.0 the relative activity is more than 50%. The optimum temperature is 55 °C but more than 50% relative activity remains at 65 °C. Purification of this Disporotrichum xylanase was studied by Comtat et al. (J. Comtat, K. Ruel, J.-P. Joseleau and F. Barnoud, Symposium on Enzymatic Hydrolysis of Cellulose, S.I.T.R.A., Helsinki, Finland, 351 (1975); J. Comtat and J.-P. Joseleau, Carbohydr. Res., 95, 101 (1981)).

10 The Disporotrichum xylanase can be used with other additives in the brewing process, e.g. the usual chillproofing agents, for example, papain, polyvinylpyrrolidone and tannic acid, and various other enzymes described *inter alia* in U.S. Patents Nos. 3,061,439, 3,095,358, 3,749,582 and 3,770,454 and in Canadian Patent No. 743,524. It is surprising that the xylanase is effective in brewing because the beta-glucan-pentosan ratio in barley gum is 4:1, but this may be due to the higher water retention capacity of the pentosans.

15 Papain, a vegetable protease, is widely used to improve the colloidal stability of beer by hydrolysis of proteins. The addition of Disporotrichum xylanase to papain in the lagering tank produces a complementary effect on colloidal stability and improves the filterability of the beer. The addition of the xylanase is particularly preferred when wheat or barley are used in the mash or when the malt is of poor quality.

20 Disporotrichum xylanase appears to be better suited for use in brewing than other xylanases. For example, when Trichoderma and Disporotrichum xylanases are compared, there is a large difference of their efficiency in viscosity tests in which Disporotrichum xylanase is superior.

25 The xylanase (pentosanase) disclosed in British Specification No. 2,150,933 is stated to have optimum activity against oat hull xylan at 87 ± 2 °C and to retain 50% of its initial activity after heating at 95 °C for six minutes at pH 5.0. This is an undesirably high degree of thermal stability for an enzyme to be used in brewing at the fermentation step since it means that the enzyme will not be appreciably denatured during the normal beer pasteurization process. The Disporotrichum xylanase is however almost entirely denatured under these conditions.

30 The Disporotrichum xylanase may be added to beta-glucanase enzyme solutions to improve their properties. The addition of Disporotrichum xylanase provides an improved effect on wort and beer viscosity, extraction and filterability. By reducing the wort viscosity and the water retention capacity of spent grain, Disporotrichum xylanase makes it possible to increase the brewhouse capacity by producing higher density brews. Especially when wheat or barley (with a large pentosan content) is used in the brewhouse, Disporotrichum xylanase can be used to solve problems relating to the filterability of wort and beer.

35 The xylanase derived from Penicillium emersonii (British Specification No. 2,150,933) shows the same type of viscosity degrading activity as that demonstrated by Disporotrichum xylanase, but the level of activity of P. emersonii xylanase is much lower (usually from about 10 to about 40% of the activity of Disporotrichum xylanase). However, because of this lower activity, the addition of Disporotrichum xylanase to the P. emersonii xylanase is thermostable (optimum temperature 85-87 °C) but beta-glucans and pentosans are freed in the wort at only about 65 °C when starch gelatinizes. At this temperature, Disporotrichum xylanase has kept over 50% residual activity which is sufficient to hydrolyze the rest of pentosans freed at this temperature. Moreover, a temperature of 85 °C is never used in the brewing process, which never passes above 76 °C.

40 The action of Disporotrichum xylanase in the brewhouse has an effect on beer filterability, but when Disporotrichum xylanase has not been used in brewhouse, it is still possible to add it in the lagering tank with or without beta-glucanase to improve the filterability of beer and obtain the consequent savings (e.g. in labor, filtration plates, losses etc.). Of course, Disporotrichum xylanase can be used both in the brewhouse and in lagering tank. Beer so made needs less pressure during the filtration cycle, is more brilliant coming out of the filter, and has improved colloidal stability. It appears difficult to use Penicillium emersonii xylanase in the lagering tank because it is not inactivated in the normal pasteurization of the beer.

45 The colloidal stability of beer treated with Disporotrichum xylanase has been examined with the alcohol cooling test. The addition of beta-glucanase derived from Bacillus subtilis with an excess amount of papain (a dose which exceeds the amount which gives the maximum effect on stability) to the lagering tank does not change the colloidal stability of beer compared to the addition of papain itself. However, if Disporotrichum xylanase is added with the excess dose of papain the minimum haze value of the beer is still further decreased.

50 The advantageous properties of Disporotrichum xylanase are also useful in the manufacture of ale type beer made by top fermentation.

The following Examples are given by way of illustration. In the Examples the procedure for endo-xylanase activity determination, which was used unless otherwise stated, was conducted as follows.

5 Procedure for endo-xylanase activity determination

The analytical method is derived from the method exemplified in Example I.

10 A. Principle

The method is based on the measurement of the viscosimetric activity of the enzyme on a natural rye pentosan substrate.

15 The variation of the inverse of the specific viscosity ( $1/\eta_S$ ) versus the time of the action of the enzyme makes it possible to determine an apparent kinetics constant which is proportional to the specific activity of the enzymatic preparation.

20 B. Apparatus

- A water-bath regulated at  $42^\circ\text{C} \pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$
- A capillary viscosimeter with a flow constant close to 0.03
- Ubbelohde viscosimeter n° IC or Prolabo viscosimeter type UF
- two stop-watches
- 25 - a filter
- a pH meter
- a centrifuge

30 C. Reagents Cl. Pentosan substrate .

This substrate is extracted from rye flour type I70 (according to French legislation, grey flour quality). This rye flour is selected on the basis of:

- high viscous pentosans content (according to Drews method, see Example I)
- low natural pentosanase activity

35 A slurry of 300 g rye flour and 1 litre distilled water at  $42^\circ\text{C}$  is prepared and stirred for 30 minutes at this temperature. The pH is brought to 10.0 by addition of NaOH, and maintained at this value for 2 hours at this temperature. The aim of this pH treatment is to inhibit the natural pentosanase activity without modification of substrate properties. After 2 hours at pH 10.0 the pH is adjusted to 4.70 with acetic acid. The insoluble part is separated by centrifugation and/or filtration. The pH is corrected to 4.70 if necessary. This 40 substrate is stored frozen in 100 ml portions in plastic bottles.

50 C2. Enzyme solutions.

45 The enzymatic product is diluted with water until the solution contains between 6 and 15 xylanase units per ml. Solutions containing insoluble matter are filtered before use.

D. Measurement

50 Equilibrate the viscosimeter in the  $42^\circ\text{C}$  water-bath for at least 30 minutes before measuring. Place a tube containing exactly 20 ml of substrate in the bath and wait until the temperature is constant. Add 2 ml of the enzyme solution at Zero time recorded on the stop-watch n° 1, mix and transfer the quantity needed to the viscosimeter. Measure the viscosity of the mixture after 3 minutes, then every 3 minutes for about 15 minutes.

55 Draw the mixture into the upper reservoir and allow the liquid to flow down; as soon as the meniscus of the liquid reaches the upper mark, start stop-watch n° 2 and read at the same time the T recorded on the stop-watch n° 1.

As soon as the meniscus of the liquid reaches the lower mark, stop stop-watch n° 2 and record the time  $\Delta t$  in seconds taken by the liquid to flow through the capillary tube. Reset stop-watch n° 2 and repeat the determination of  $\Delta t$  for the different times T, as indicated previously.

For each series of determinations determine the minimum viscosity corresponding to the end of the enzymatic reaction by allowing the substrate and an excess of enzyme to react on the substrate under the conditions of the test ( $\Delta t_m$ ).

Moreover, determine  $\Delta t_0$  corresponding to the viscosity of 20 ml substrate and 2 ml water. Verify the stability of this value during all analyses.

The same analysis is carried out with the standard enzyme preparation.

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#### E. Calculation E1. Determination of the K constants .

For each assay and for the standard:

15 calculate the time t (seconds) of each measurement:

$$t = T + \frac{L}{W^2}$$

for each t calculate the ratio  $I/\eta_s =$

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$$\frac{\Delta t_0 - \Delta t_m}{\Delta t - \Delta t_m}$$

Plot the successive values of t against the corresponding values of  $I/\eta_s$  in a graph. Draw the curve which should be a straight line and determine the slope K (seconds<sup>-1</sup>) of this line which is taken as the apparent kinetics constant.

#### E2. Calculation of the activity .

30 For the xylanase standard we have:

- reference activity As (xylanase units/g)
- enzymatic concentrations of the solution assayed Cs (g/l)
- apparent kinetics constant Ks

For the unknown xylanase to be measured we have:

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- enzymatic concentration of the solution assayed Ce (g/l)
- apparent kinetics constant Ke

The calculation of the unknown activity compared to the standard is:

$$\text{activity} = As \times \frac{Cs}{Ce} \times \frac{Ke}{Ks} = \text{xylanase units/g or ml}$$

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#### Example I Comparison of endo-xylanase activity of xylanases derived from Disporotrichum dimorphosporum, Trichoderma and Aspergillus niger by Drews method .

45 The endo-xylanase activity was determined by the method described by Drews and Weipert, Die Müllerei, 15, 369 (1970). The activity determined in this way appeared to agree very well with the technological effects of xylanase in brewing.

A dispersion of 150 g of grey rye flour (I70 type) in 350 ml of tap water at 42°C was prepared. The slurry was introduced in the bowl of a Brabender viscosigraph maintained at 42°C. After stabilization of the viscosity, 10 ml of an enzymatic solution containing 60 xylanase units measured by reducing sugars 50 determination was introduced in the viscosigraph. After 10, 20 and 30 minutes of enzymatic hydrolysis the percentage of viscosity decrease was measured.

At 42°C, starch was gelatinized and alpha-amylase had no effect. It was also verified that amylases, proteases and beta-glucanases had no significant effect.

It is possible to use the liquid fraction obtained after centrifugation of the rye flour dispersion as viscous 55 substrate. The Brabender viscosigraph can then be replaced by an Ostwald type viscosimeter. These two methods give similar results (cf. the procedure described on page 9 ff.).

Figures 4, 5 and 6 show the effect Aspergillus, Disporotrichum and Trichoderma xylanases at the same amount of activity units measured according to the reducing sugars determination method (usual method).

Figure 4 shows that Aspergillus xylanase had no effect on the pentosan-attributable viscosity which remains stable in function of time. This product contains only an exo-xylanase.

Figure 5 shows the effect of Disporotrichum xylanase with a typical continuous viscosity decrease in function of time. This curve is typical for endo-xylanase activity.

6 Figure 6 shows the effect of Trichoderma xylanase: a rapid viscosity decrease within the first 1-2 minutes, whereafter the viscosity remains stable during the rest of the time. This curve is characteristic for the inhibitory effect or steric hindrance concerning this enzyme.

Talaromyces emersonii xylanase shows the same typical curve as Disporotrichum xylanase, but the level of xylanase activity is dramatically lower in Talaromyces commercial products (between 50 and 150 10 endo-xylanase units per ml into Glaxo commercial beta-glucanase).

#### Example II

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Comparison of xylanase activity of xylanases derived from Disporotrichum and Trichoderma on different substrates and according to different methods .

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ANALYTICAL METHODS	ACTIVITY RATIO of <u>Trichoderma xylanase to</u> <u>Disporotrichum xylanase</u>
Reductimetric activity on corn cob xylans	21.8
Viscosimetric method on Brabender viscosigraph (Drews) - total rye substrate, see Example I	about 6
Viscosimetric method with Ostwald viscosimeter - soluble rye substrate, see procedure on p.9	about 9
Viscosimetric method with Ostwald viscosimeter and purified rye substrate by alcohol precipitation	from 3.4 to 15
Viscosimetric method with Ostwald viscosimeter on soluble rye substrate previously heated 20 min at 90°C	31.5

The first analysis was realized on corn cob xylans with monosaccharide determination by reductimetry.

In this case both exo- endo-xylanase activities were measured. It is difficult to estimate the activity of Trichoderma xylanases using the viscosimetric method on a Brabender or Ostwald viscosimeter because the results were highly dependent on the enzymatic concentration used. This indicates an inhibitory effect.

Use of ethanol precipitated rye xylans as a purified substrate for viscosimetric analysis did not modify the results. Moreover it was also verified that the action of several proteases did not modify either the soluble substrate nor the inhibitory effect for Trichoderma xylanase. However, heating the soluble substrate promoted the precipitation of an insoluble substance containing 65% of proteins and 35% of carbohydrates mainly xylose, arabinose and glucose. With this heated soluble substrate an improvement of the activity of Disporotrichum xylanase by a factor of 5 and an improvement of the activity of Trichoderma xylanase by a factor of 20 were obtained. Thus the inhibitory effect is more important on this latter xylanase.

Example III

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The influence of xylanases on wort at laboratory scale Conditions

Use of poor quality malt, i.e. a malt giving low extract yield and low filterability in brewing industry due to high level of non-degraded beta-glucans and hemicelluloses.

Malt is ground with the EBC MIAG mill according to the standard specification for lauter tun filtration. Standard brewing process:

One part of malt is hydrated with 3 parts of water at 50 °C (note the start weight of each trial). This temperature is maintained during 20 minutes.

25 Heat to 63 °C per 1 °C/minute. This temperature is maintained during 30 minutes.

Heat to 72 °C per 1 °C/minute. This temperature is maintained during 20 minutes in order to obtain complete saccharification (yellow color with iodine test).

Heat to 76 °C. This temperature is maintained during 5 minutes.

Control the weight of each trial and add some water to obtain the start weight (water evaporation). Pour 30 the mash for filtration into a funnel containing Schleicher and Schuell paper filter (EBC). Measure the volume of filtered wort in function of time. Specific gravity is determined at the end of filtration. This value allows to calculate extract and yield.

Viscosity of wort is measured with a capillary viscosimeter at 20 °C. High molecular weight beta-glucans are determined after precipitation with 30 % ammonium sulfate. The precipitate is washed with alcohol 35 before acid hydrolysis and determination of glucose with orcinol reagent.

The xylanase activity shown in the Tables hereinafter is measured by the viscosimetric method described on page 9 ff.

40 a) Comparison between Disporotrichum and Trichoderma xylanases

The results are shown in Table 1. These experiments clearly demonstrate the better efficiency of Disporotrichum xylanase in comparison with Trichoderma xylanase. See also the explanation in Examples I and II.

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TABLE 1

Analysis of wort	<u><i>Disporotrichum</i> xylanase</u>			<u><i>Trichoderma</i> xylanase</u>		
	100 units/ kg malt	300 units/ kg malt	125 units/ kg malt	250 units/ kg malt	375 units/ kg malt	
filtered volume (ml) after						
2 min	34	45	30	31	31	
4 min	54	69	45	48	47	
6 min	69	88	56	60	58	
8 min	80	103	66	69	68	
10 min	90	116	73	77	74	
specific gravity	1.0798	1.0806	1.0798	1.0796	1.0796	
viscosity (mPa/s)	2.57	2.51	2.82	2.78	2.75	

b) Comparison between different commercial products containing beta-glucanase with or without *Disporotrichum* xylanase added, increasing the filterability of wort.

55 Three commercial products containing beta-glucanase from different sources were compared with respect to the filterability of wort with one of them, to which *Disporo trichum* xylanase was added. The results are shown in Table 2.

These experiments confirm the better efficiency of *Disporotrichum* xylanase on wort viscosity, extract

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and filterability. The relative good results obtained with the beta-glucanase sample from Glaxo are due to some xylanase activity (165 u/g).

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TABLE 2

Analysis of wort	No enzyme control	0.1 % beta-glucanase ( <i>Penicillium emersonii</i> from Glaxo)	0.1 % beta-glucanase Grindazym ( <i>Aspergillus niger</i> from Grindstedt)	0.1 % beta-glucanase AM Filtrase AM ( <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> from Gist-Brocades)	0.1 % beta-glucanase Filtrase AM + 600 u/g <i>Disporotrichum</i> xylanase
Filtered volume (ml) after					
2 min	18	25	22	22	39
4 min	25	47	36	37	82
6 min	29	58	47	50	107
8 min	34	69	54	60	126
10 min	39	77	62	69	146
Extract g/100 g	20.46	20.64	20.64	20.73	20.79
Viscosity (mPa/s)	3.58	2.88	3.33	3.20	2.73

5 c) Comparison between different formulations: blend of Bacillus subtilis beta-glucanase + Disporotrichum xylanase, Penicillium emersonii beta-glucanase and Penicillium emersonii beta-glucanase with Disporotrichum xylanase added increasing the filterability of wort.

I) The wort is 100% Menuet 81 malt from Stella Artois Brewery. The results are shown in Table 3.  
2) The wort is 100% malt from "Enfants de Gayant" Brewery. The results are shown in Table 4.  
10 The combinations Penicillium emersonii betaglucanase + Disporotrichum xylanase and Bacillus subtilis beta-glucanase + Disporotrichum xylanase gave about similar results.  
3) The wort is 60% Menuet 81 malt (from Stella Artois Brewery) + 40% Menuet 82 barley. The results are shown in Table 5.  
15 If the results in this Table 5 are compared with those in the Tables 3 and 4 it will be clear that the higher viscosity caused by the use of barley in the mash is most efficiently reduced by the use of Disporotrichum xylanase.

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30 TABLE 3<sup>25</sup>  
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<i>Analysis of wort</i>	No enzyme control	Blend of 300 u/g + <i>B. subtilis</i> $\beta$ -glucanase	<i>Penicillium emersonii</i> $\beta$ -glucanase + 150 u/g <i>Disporotrichum</i> xylanase
	0.05%	0.1%	0.1%
Filtered volume (ml) after			
2 min	22	60	62
4 min	50	84	94
6 min	63	112	114
8 min	75	134	140
10 min	82	152	154
Specific gravity (20°C/20°C)	1.0827	1.0832	1.0831
Extract (g/100 g)	19.95	20.05	20.18
Yield/d.s. (%)	82.66	83.18	83.07
Viscosity (mPa/s)	3.14	2.66	2.77
$\beta$ -glucans (mg/1)	1 105	260	660
			280

TABLE 4

<u>Analysis of wort</u>	No enzyme control	Blend of 300 u/g + <u>B. subtilis</u> $\beta$ -glucanase	400 u/g <u>Disporotri-</u> <u>chum</u> xylanase	<u>Penicillium</u> <u>emersonii</u> $\beta$ -glucanase (Glaxo)	<u>P. emersonii</u> $\beta$ -glucanase + 150 u/g Disporo- <u>trichum</u> xylanase
		0.05%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Filtered volume (ml) after					
2 min	32	68	80	54	78
4 min	50	100	118	78	118
6 min	63	132	152	104	159
8 min	74	154	178	122	182
10 min	83	172	196	138	196
Specific gravity (20°C/20°C)	1.0825	1.0834	1.0842	1.0828	1.0840
Extract (g/100 g)	19.89	20.10	20.27	19.96	20.23
Yield/ <del>d.s.</del> (%)	80.46	81.52	82.38	80.81	82.18
Viscosity (mPa/s)	3.20	2.69	2.67	2.73	2.66
$\beta$ -glucans (mg/l)	2 500	340	295	1 540	940

TABLE 5

<i>Analysis of wort</i>	No enzyme control	Blend of 300 u/g + <i>B. subtilis</i> $\beta$ -glucanase	400 u/g <i>Disporotri-</i> $\beta$ -glucanase chum xylanase	<i>Penicillium emersonii</i> $\beta$ -glucanase + 150 u/g <i>Disporo-</i> <i>trichum</i> xylanase
		0.05%	0.1%	0.1%
Filtered volume (ml) after				
2 min	31	78	92	80
4 min	48	118	146	120
6 min	57	150	180	150
8 min	66	176	200	168
10 min	70	196	214	176
Specific gravity (20°C/20°C)	1.0760	1.0797	1.0806	1.0780
Extract (g/100 g)	18.42	19.26	19.47	18.98
Yield/ <sup>d.s.</sup> (%)	78.06	81.36	82.46	79.89
Viscosity (mPa/s)	3.37	2.67	2.55	2.69
$\beta$ -glucans (mg/l)	3 910	840	659	2 800
				1 890

Example IV

5

Colloidal stability of beer improved by Disporotrichum xylanase.

10 The colloidal stability of filtered untreated beer on laboratory scale was determined under the same conditions using the alcohol cooling test according to M. Moll, V. That, A. Schmitt and M. Parisot, J. Amer. Soc. Brew. Chem., 34, 187 (1976): a certain amount of enzyme, specified in Table 6, was introduced in short volume into the bottles. The enzymatic solution was solidified in order to avoid dilution by the introduction of beer. The bottles were closed immediately after introduction of beer in order to avoid 15 oxidation. The bottles were stored for one week at room temperature and the efficiency of the enzymatic treatment with the alcohol cooling test was measured. The lower the EBC haze value, the more efficient the enzymatic product. The results are shown in the following Table 6.

TABLE 6

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Papain concentration (NF units/ $\text{hl}$ )	Haze value (Hazemeter) E.B.C. units			
	papain alone	papain + $\text{B. subtilis}$ $\beta$ -glucanase	papain + $\text{Disporotrichum xylanase}$	papain + $\text{Disporotrichum xylanase}$
6100	10.5	10.4	9.8	7.8
9200	3.6	3.7	3.9	2.3
12200	2.1	3.1	0.6	0.8
18400	1.9	2.5	0.4	0.6

35 The minimum haze value obtained with an excess dose of papain was further decreased when 40 Disporotrichum xylanase was used in addition to papain.

## Claims

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1. Process for producing wort and beer of improved filterability and/or lower viscosity which comprises subjecting the said wort or beer to the action of Disporotrichum xylanase.
2. Process according to claim 1 in which the said xylanase is derived from Disporotrichum dimorphosporum ATCC 24562.
3. Process according to claim 1 in which the said xylanase has substantially the same characteristics as the xylanase which is obtainable from Disporotrichum dimorphosporum ATCC 24562.

4. Process according to any one of claims I-3 in which papain is also added to the wort or beer.
5. Process according to any one of claims I-4, in which unmalted wheat or barley is used in making the wort or beer.

5

#### Revendications

1. Procédé de production de moût et de bière ayant une filtrabilité améliorée et/ou une plus faible viscosité, qui comprend l'exposition du moût ou de la bière à l'action de la xylanase de Disporotrichum.
2. Procédé suivant la revendication 1, dans lequel la xylanase provient de Disporotrichum dimorphosporum ATCC 24562.
3. Procédé suivant la revendication 1, dans lequel la xylanase a sensiblement les mêmes caractéristiques que la xylanase qui peut être obtenue à partir du Disporotrichum dimorphosporum ATCC 24562.
4. Procédé suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans lequel de la papaïne est aussi ajoutée au moût ou à la bière.
5. Procédé suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans lequel du froment ou de l'orge non malté est utilisé pour préparer le moût ou la bière.

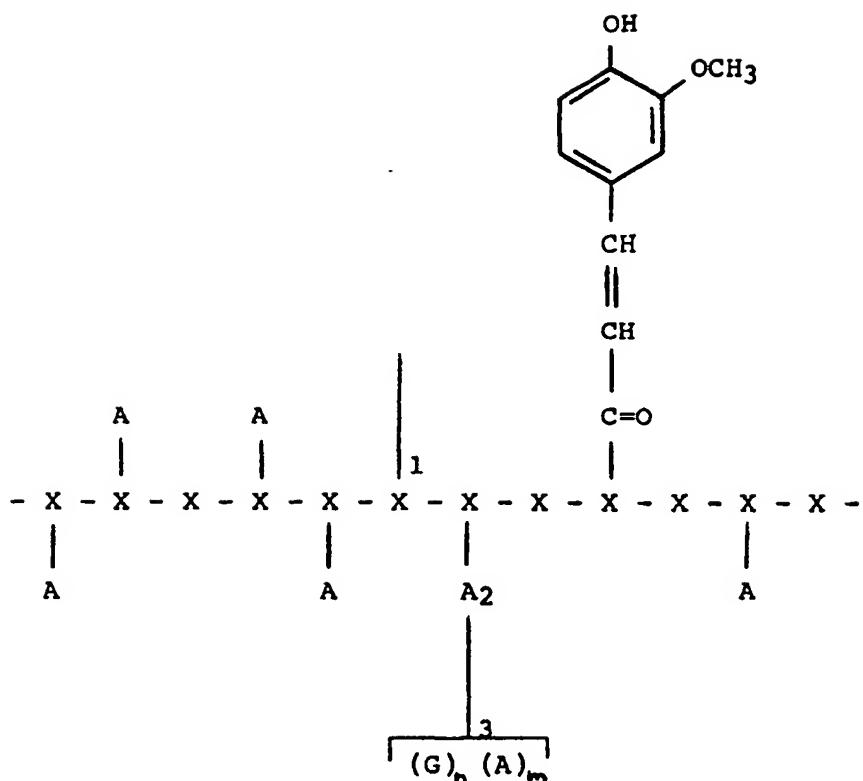
#### 25 Ansprüche

1. Verfahren zur Herstellung von Würze und Bier mit verbesselter Filterbarkeit und/oder niedrigerer Viskosität, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass man die genannte Würze oder das genannte Bier der Einwirkung von Disporotrichum-Xylanase unterwirft.
2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die genannte Xylanase aus Disporotrichum dimorphosporum ATCC 24562 stammt.
3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die genannte Xylanase im wesentlichen die gleichen Eigenschaften hat wie die Xylanase, die aus Disporotrichum dimorphosporum ATCC 24562 erhältlich ist.
4. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass man der Würze oder dem Bier auch Papain zusetzt.
5. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass man bei der Herstellung der Würze oder des Biers ungemälzten Weizen oder ungemälzte Gerste verwendet.

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Figure 1

Hypothetical structure of "Glycoprotein 2" from wheat flour as proposed by H. Neukom et al., Cereal Chem. 44, 238 (1967). Vertical line at 1 indicates polypeptide chain;  $X$  = beta-D-xylopyranose units;  $A$  = alpha-L-arabinofuranose units;  $G$  = galactose units; 1,2,3 = possible linkages between carbohydrates and protein. Linkage at 3-position was afterwards established as occurring between galactose and hydroxyproline, G.B. Fincher, W.H. Sawyer and B.A. Stone, Biochem. J., 139, 535 (1974).

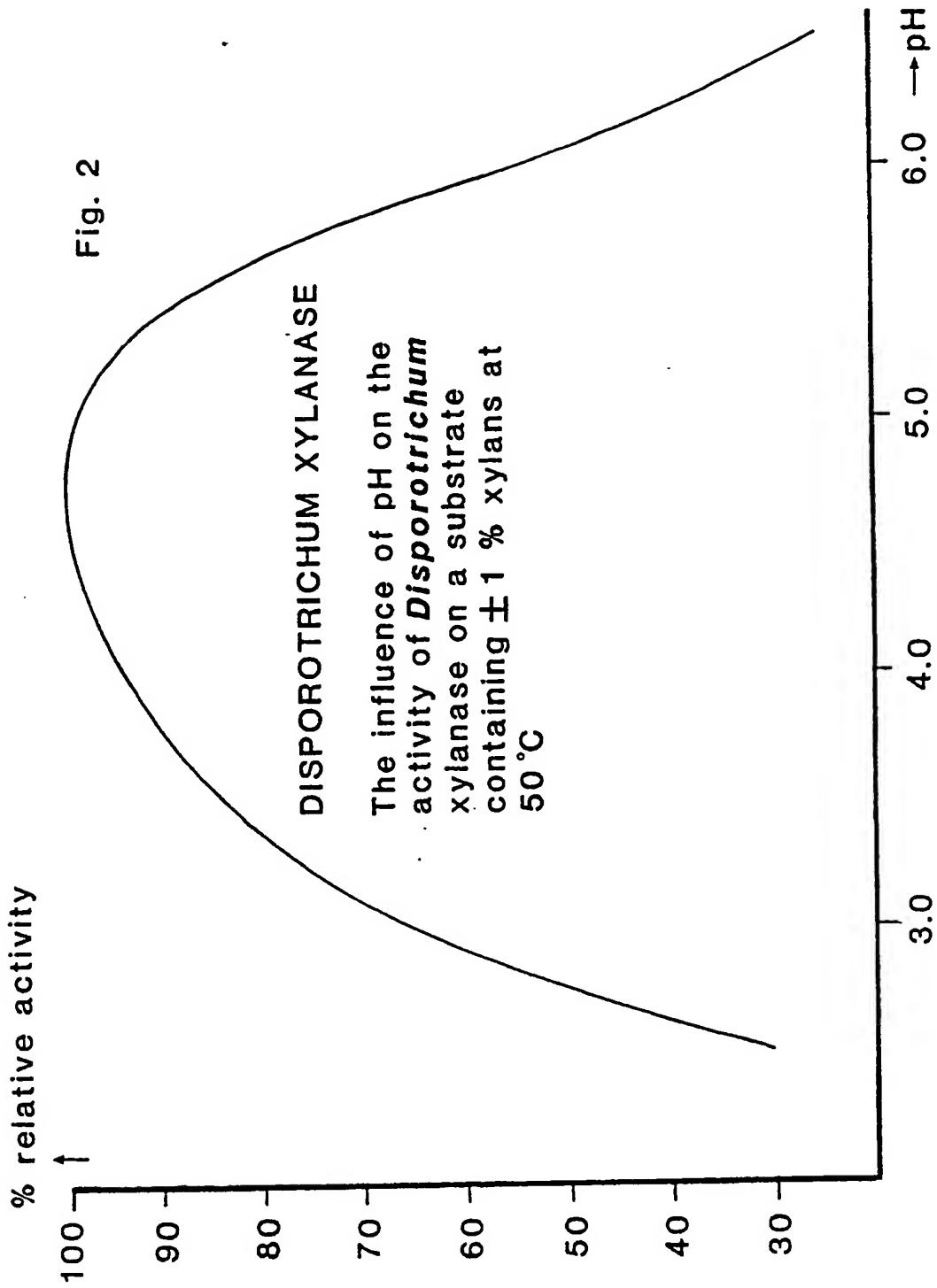
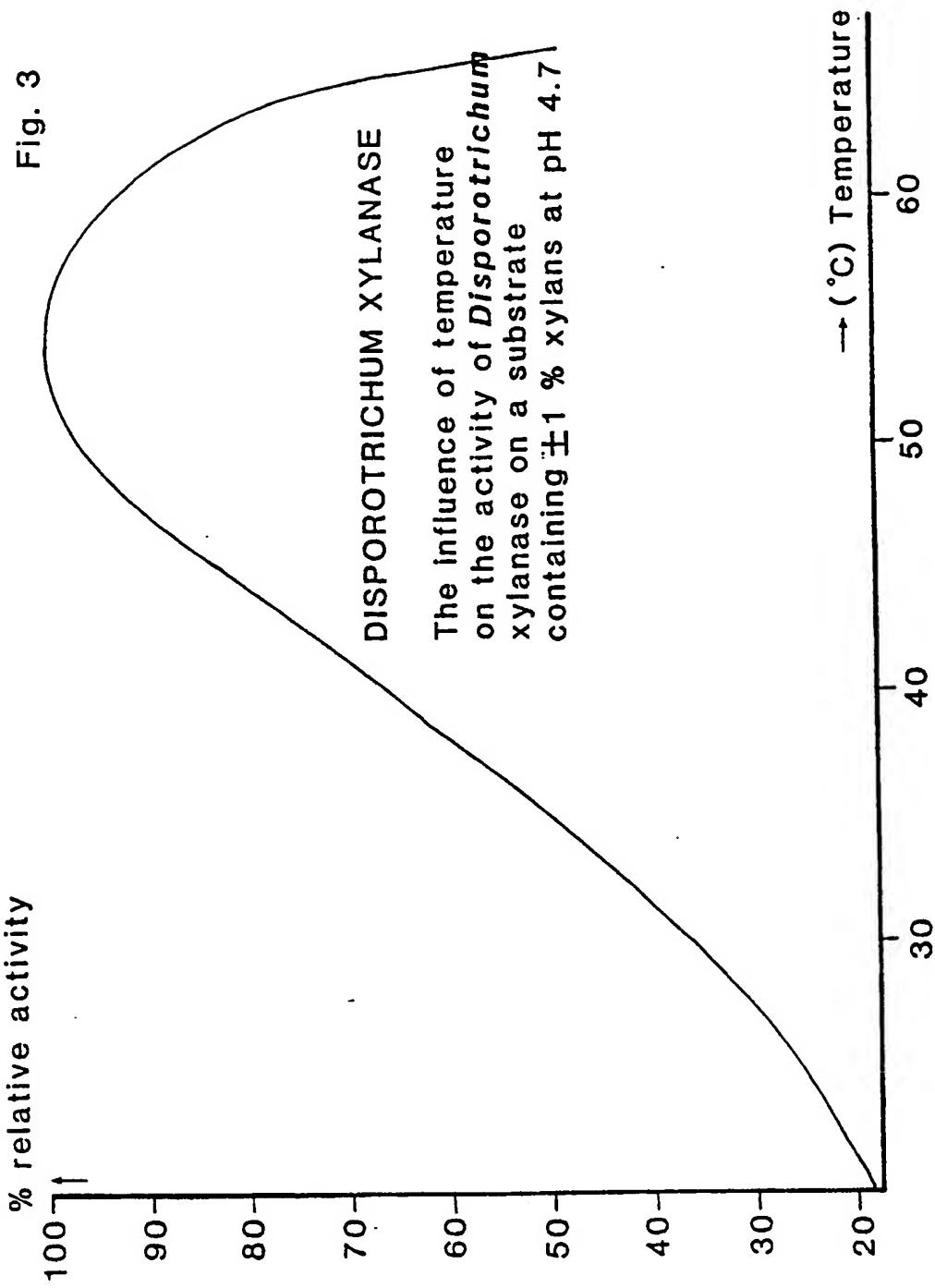


Fig. 3



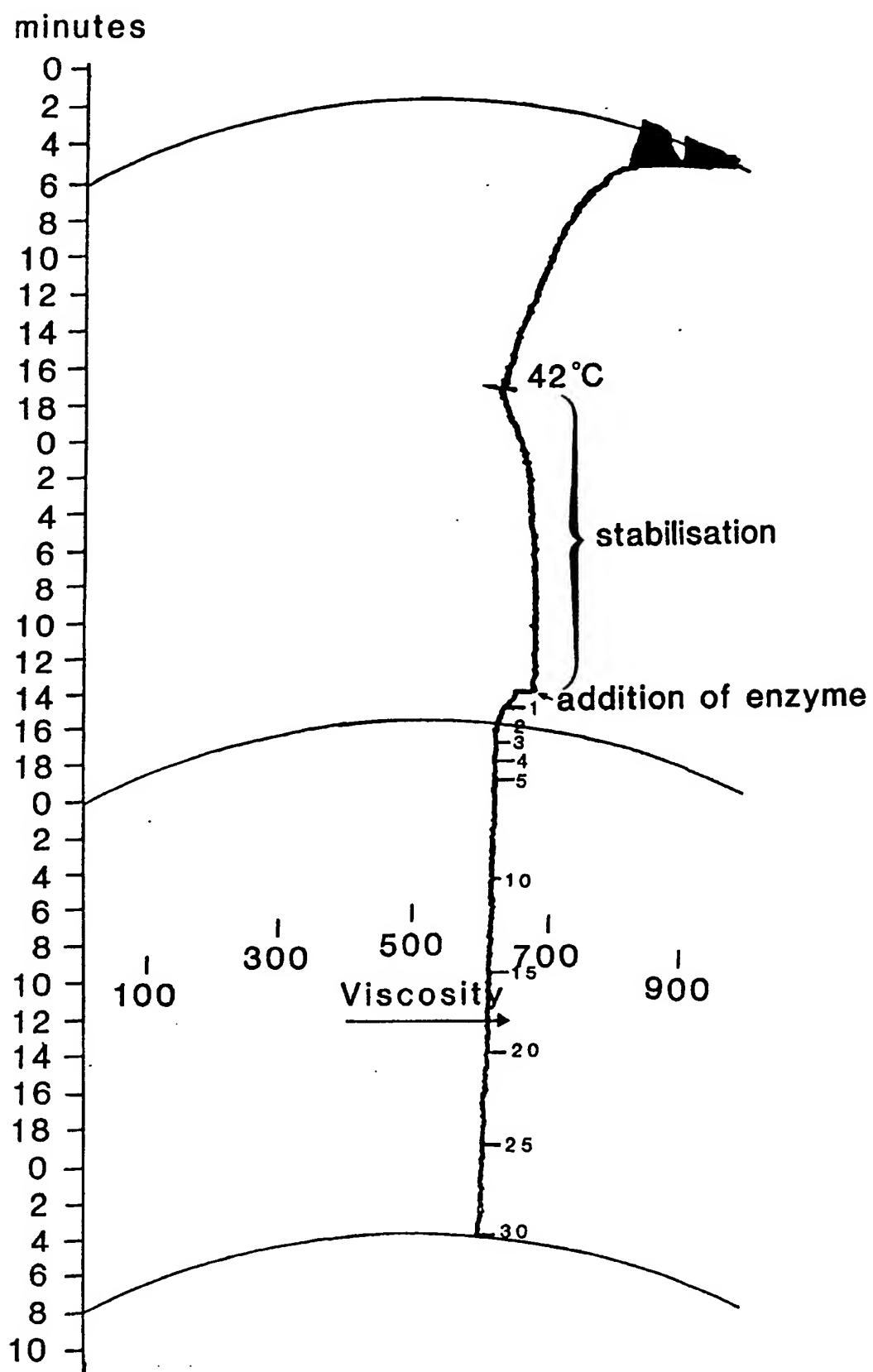
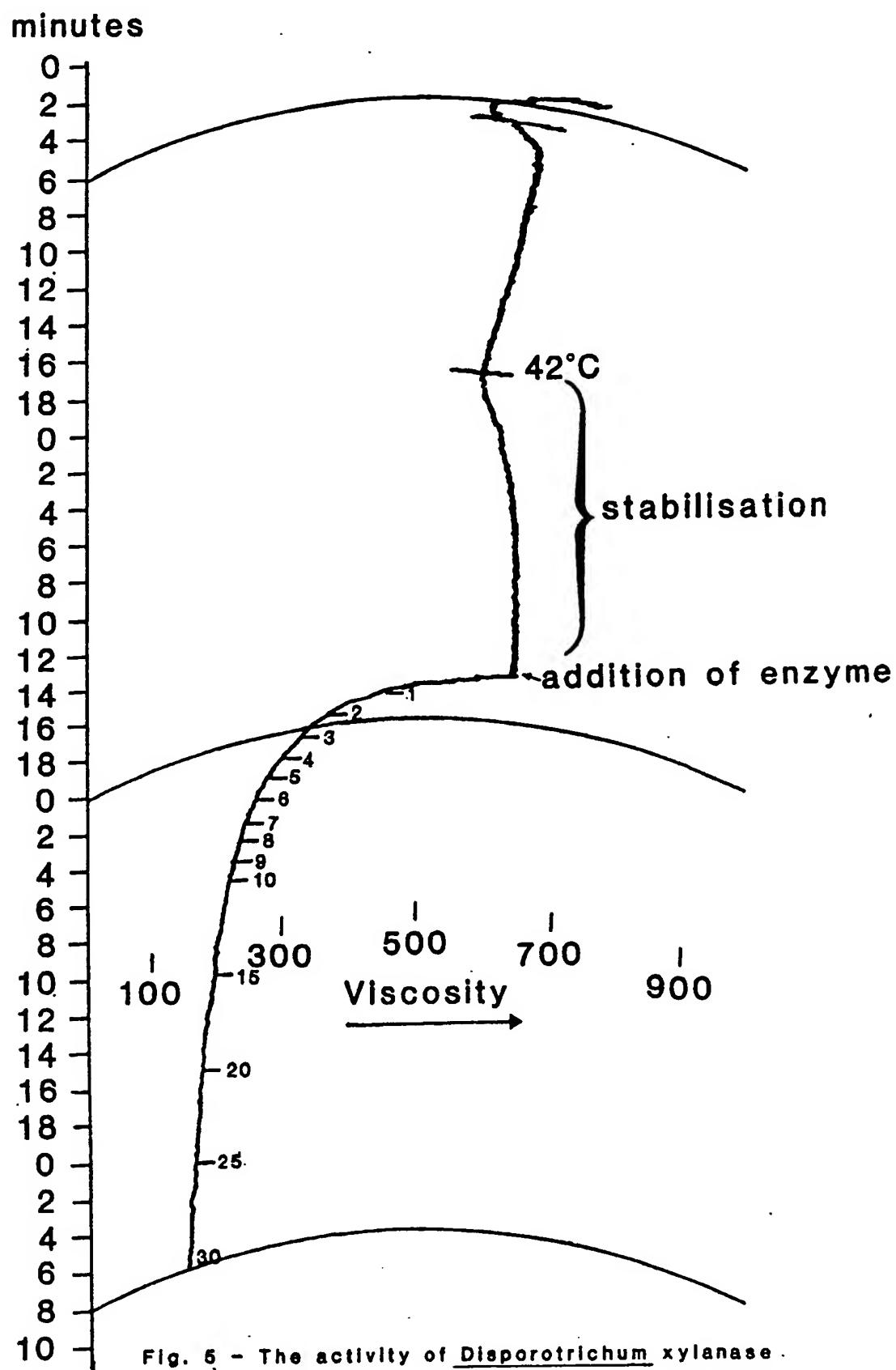
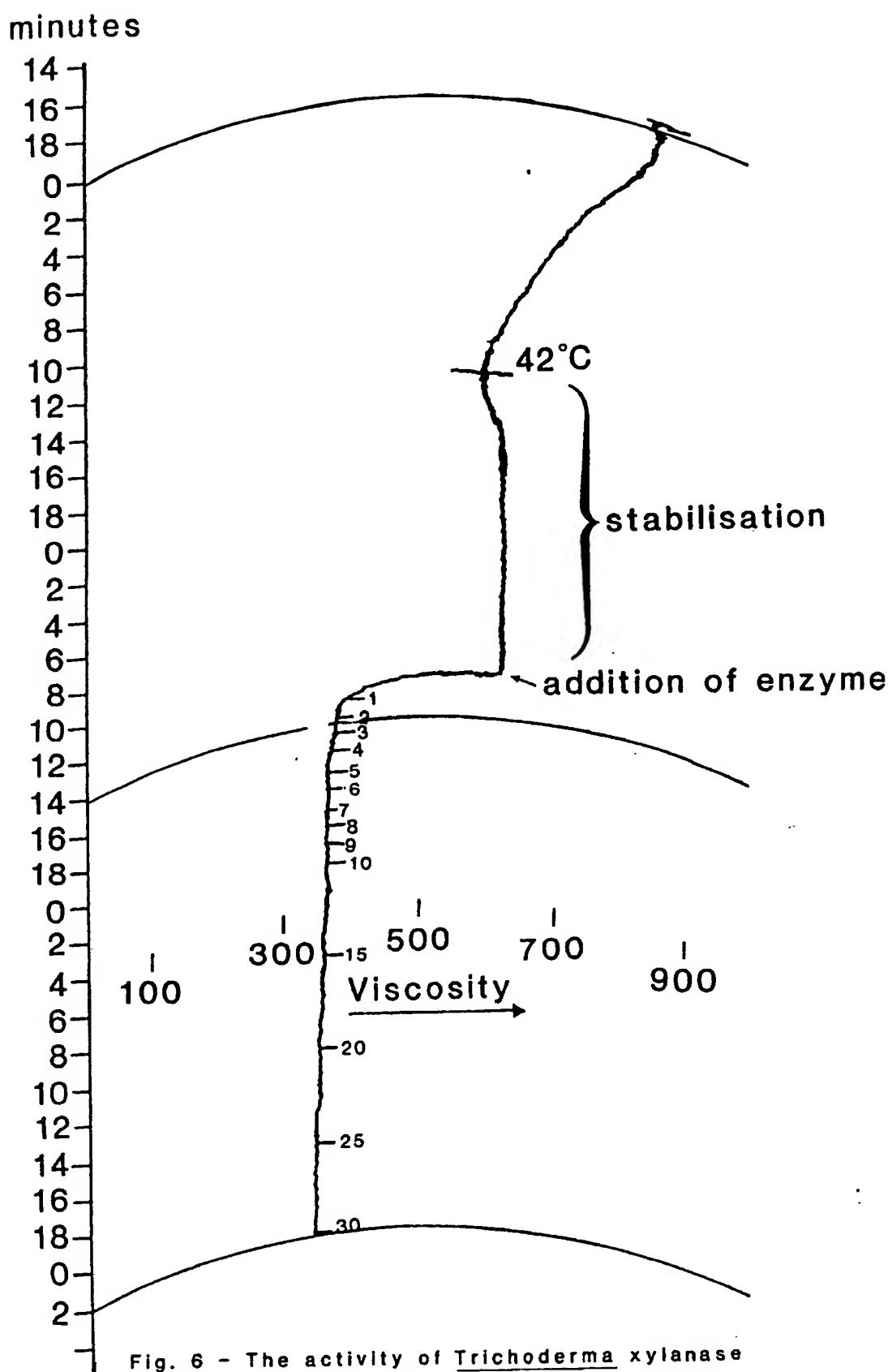


Fig. 4 - The activity of Aspergillus niger exo xylanase

Fig. 6 - The activity of Disporotrichum xylanase.



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